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A Message to the Thinker!

ORGANIZATIONS
OFTEN HINDER THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GREATEST DISCOVERIES

A FAIR EXAMPLE HOW THE MOST WONDERFUL AND EVEN BENEFICIAL DISCOVERIES ARE SUPPRESSED, BECAUSE THE SCIENTIST DOES NOT BELONG TO THAT CASTE AND BELIEVES IN ABSOLUTE FREEDOM.

(*A million men in a canyon can't see as far as a single man on the heights.*—With apologies to Herbert Kaufman.)

By LOUIS DECHMANN
Biologist

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Seattle, Wn., U. S. A.
1918

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Courteous Reader:

I have heard that nothing gives an author so great pleasure as to find his works respectfully quoted by other learned authors. This pleasure I have seldom enjoyed, for though I have been, if I may say it without vanity, an eminent author of Almanac annually now a full quarter of a century, my brother authors in the same way, for what reason I know not, have ever been very sparing in their applauses, and no other author has taken the least notice of me, so that, did not my writings produce me some solid pudding, the great deficiency of praise would have quite discouraged me.

I concluded at length that the people were the best judges of my merit, for they buy my works, and, besides, in my rambles, where I am not personally known, I have frequently heard one or other of my adages repeated with, as Poor Richard says, "At the end on't;" this gave me some satisfaction, as it showed not only that my instructions were regarded, but discovered, likewise some respect for my authority; and I own that to encourage the practice of remembering and repeating those wise Sentences, I have sometimes quoted myself with great gravity.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

(From the American Bible by Alice Hubbard.)

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A Message to the Thinker!

ORGANIZATIONS OFTEN HINDER THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GREATEST DISCOVERIES

INTRODUCTION.

"There was a man, once upon a day, who lived in East Aurora, and kept a store. He sold everything from cough syrup to blue ribbon; and some of the things he sold on time to philosophers who sat on nail kegs every evening, and settled the coal strike.

"And in due course of time the store-keeper compromised with his creditors, at twenty-nine cents on the dollar.

"Some say the man went busted a-purpose to quit business and get out of East Aurora. And he himself generally allowed the opinion to gain ground in later years that he had planned his life, from start to finish, thus proving the supremacy of the will.

"Yet others there be, and men of worth and social standing in the village—known for miles up the creek as persons of probity—who claim that it was too much confidence in the Genus Smart-Setter, and trotting horses at the County Fairs, that made it possible for our friend to avail himself of the Bankruptcy Act. Still others, too inert to follow the winding ways of a strange career and give reasons, dispose of the matter by saying, 'Providence!'—rolling their eyes upward, then walking out, leaving the wordy contestants humiliated and undone.

"It will be seen that I am interested in this chapter of Ancient History,—and in truth I myself occasionally ornament the nail kegs. I claim that it was neither Providence nor astute

planning that mapped this man's course, but Providence, Planning and Luck; and I silence the adversary, for the time, by citing these facts;

"Very shortly after Providence and the sheriff of Erie County—whose name, by the way, was Grover Cleveland—had disposed of the East Aurora grocery, our friend met a man in Buffalo who had a wonderful secret, a sweeping scar on his chin, and nothing else worth mentioning.

"This man secured his assets in Germany; he got them while attending the University of Jena.

"The secret was gotten by an understanding with a professor; the scar was received through a misunderstanding with a student.

"The secret was a plan by which you could make glucose from corn.

"In Germany it was only a laboratory experiment, because there was no corn in Europe to speak of.

"Here we had corn to burn, since in that very year the farmers of Iowa were using corn for fuel.

"Glucose is the active saccharine principle in maize, but it does not become active until the corn is treated chemically in a certain way, just as honey is not honey until a bee puts it through his Maeterlinck laboratory.

"Glucose is a food; it can be used for all purposes where sugar is used, in degree, at least. And every living person on earth uses sugar as food every day! Now, our ex-grocer knew all about Hambletonian Ten and Dexter; but dextrine, dextrose and glucose were out of his class. Yet, he realized that if sugar could be made from corn, there was a fortune in it for somebody.

"Opportunity, we are told, knocks once at each man's door. Our David Harum was forty, past, and he had often thought Opportunity was tapping, but when he opened wide the door, darkness there, and nothing more! Opportunity had knocked, but was too timid to stay. This time, he heard the knock, and when he opened the door, Opportunity made a rush for him, grabbed him by the collar—catch-as-catch-can—in a grip he could not shake off.

"Mr. Harum examined as best he could the glucose the German student had made, and then he watched the whole experiment worked out over again. What the particular ingredients were, was still a secret. The man would not sell out; he wanted to organize a manufactory and take a certain per cent. of the profits. David had a thousand dollars, saved out of the wreck at East Aurora; but he knew if he could show certain men that the scheme was genuine, he could be able to raise more.

"Five thousand dollars was secured. But the man who advanced the four thousand dollars demanded an insurance policy on the life of the German chemist. This appealed to our David Harum as an excellent plan; if the man who held the secret should die, all would be lost save honor.

"They insured the life of the chemist for twenty thousand dollars.

"In a month after he was killed in a railroad wreck on a Sunday-school excursion. And the moral is—but never mind that now.

"The twenty thousand dollars insurance was paid to David Harum. He immediately repaid his friends their four thousand dollars, and reserved for himself, very properly, the sixteen thousand dollars to cover expenses.

"He then started for Jena. Arriving there, he found that the making of glucose was no special secret, and to manufacture it on a large scale was simply a matter of evolving the right kind of system and a plant.

"He hired a young German chemist, who had just graduated, for a matter of say a thousand dollars a year and expenses, and the two started back for America.

"From this arose the Glucose Industry in the United States. In ten years time twelve million dollars were invested in the business; in 1903, over a hundred million dollars were invested. Our East Aurora hero sold out his interests in 1890, for some such bagatelle as thirteen million dollars. The German student is back at Jena taking a post-graduate course in chemistry—the first one is still dead."

Thus Elbert Hubbard, in one of his "Little Journeys," in which 172 great men and women are biographically described

in the author's inimitable style. It would be difficult to improve upon that.

To enter into details regarding these great men and women would be too great a task, but it would certainly be most beneficial to all intelligent men and women to become acquainted with the lives and struggles of the greatest geniuses, now mostly forgotten. I might mention a great many more who had to eke out a most niggardly existence and overcome the severest prejudice, and had it not been for some kind guardian angel, in the form of a generous-hearted philanthropist, most of the greatest discoveries would never have been revealed to us. Dozens of men, such as Fraunhofer, Geisler, Ruhmkorff, Reiss, Stoehrer, Zeiss, Wagner, Ohm, etc., are hardly known to the public, yet they discovered some of the most important laws and secrets of nature, especially in the science of physics. Where would we be now without their teachings? This is the time when the individual thinker should have the opportunity to be heard.

One of the most significant discoveries in electricity is the so-called Wagner hammer. Yet Wagner was not a member of an organization, he was not even a professor,—merely an ordinary mechanic and bookkeeper, who studied the science of electricity for love of the subject, and the desire for knowledge. The same may be said of Stoehrer, a common mechanic, who came in contact with professional and scientific men of renown, for whom he made models for scientific apparatuses. Ruhmkorff and Geisler were also ordinary mechanics. Reiss, a private schoolteacher, invented the long distance telephone without even having a large laboratory at his disposal. But these things are not taught in our schools. We know what we owe to the great Siemens and his mechanic, Halske. Siemens did not hesitate to admit the great assistance he received from Halske. The world renowned works of Zeiss had their beginning in the efforts of a common mechanic. The man who began the study and gave to the world the wonderful explanation of spectral analysis, who made it possible for astronomers to study the heavens, the sun and the firmament, was an apprentice in a glass factory, a self-taught man—Joseph Fraunhofer.

Dr. George Biedenkapp in a recent article on "The Social Importance of the Biographies of Inventors and Discoverers," said, among other things:

"If we were to take into consideration the biographies of inventors and discoverers regardless of country, a long list of illustrations might be mentioned. For powerful industries and numberless objects of usefulness and luxury we are indebted to men who have lived in the poorest circumstances for many years. This fact cannot be impressed too strongly upon the youth of two classes of society represented in the public schools—the rich and those who are in power. No one should be placed in authority by the government unless he is well versed in these matters. Knowledge is not identical with action and feeling, but it forms the starting-point.

"The biographies of inventors and discoverers, however, teach more than the mere fact of the quantity of valuable intellectual power of the extent of fundamental treasures of the mind that may be present waiting to be elevated. The question is one of the blessing of private initiative as compared with the idleness of the official or organized world.

"Organization reigns supreme today, and quite correctly so. But organizations also have their disadvantages. Their united strength is often used to suppress what is new and full of promise. The scientific organizations present innumerable illustrations. It was with great difficulty that the mathematical and scientific branches gained a place in Universities besides the theologists and philologists. It required much effort to gain equal recognition for the study of Sanscrit and the Germanic subjects beside the older University branches.

"Had it depended on the organization of hammer-smiths in Glasgow, James Watt, one of the most powerful inventors, could not even have located there a tradesman; the organization worked in opposition to the man who was of greater value than all of the organizations taken together.

"When Riquet built the famous canal from the Mediterranean Sea to the Atlantic during the reign of Louis XIV of France, all the official engineers were antagonistic towards him, which

was also true of Stephenson when he constructed the Manchester-Liverpool Railroad.

"It would be an almost endless task to cite all the instances where unjust treatment was accorded to discoverers and inventors by high officials who were designated with various kinds of scientific titles and wished to display their official importance. Let it suffice to enumerate a few of the most striking examples: A scholar occupying a high official position, whose special duty it was to give as much publicity as possible to the latest discoveries and inventions in a periodical devoted to physics and chemistry, rejected two of the most brilliant contributions of the 19th century because they were not offered by professional colleagues, but by a physician and a private teacher respectively. One of these contributions covered the law of the preservation of force, which was destined to become so significant to the art of engineering and physics. The other consisted of the telephone, which might have been employed to the disadvantage of the enemy in the war of 1870-71, had it not been for the official stupidity above mentioned.

"To him for whom great Nature revealeth not her art,
A thousand Athens and a thousand Romes could not the truth impart."

Organization is all right, but genius is better, and hundreds of public and private organizations cannot accomplish as much as the intellect of one genius. They must understand and support each other. Talent, which is the foundation of the organization, must learn to understand genius; he must not hold himself aloof from him, but must try to get into closer contact with him and at the proper time subordinate himself to him. Talent must find genius. That simply means that he must give free rein to genius; he must give the right of way to genius no matter to what class he belongs, no matter if he is a member of a certain school or caste. Talent must give up his egoistic desires to rule and command genius; he must give genius absolute freedom. In times like these, when it is necessary that all good talents work in harmony with genius, the spirit of the times must be the dominating factor, and all feelings of personal gain must be suppressed for the welfare of all mankind.

There is a common tendency to cling to old ways and methods. Every innovation has to fight for its life, and every good thing has been condemned in its day and generation.

Error once set in motion continues indefinitely unless blocked by a stronger force; and old ways will always remain unless some one invents a new way and then lives and dies for it.

"Nihil mihi antiquius est," said Cicero. And thus he spoke his love for the past. In China "my elder brother" and "How old you look" are forms of greeting. Search yourself, delve deep within you, and you will find that you too, cling to the past. To break that belief you have held so long is no light task. It is man's nature so to be. Hence struggle for that which is new. Columbus found it useless to urge his idea of the rotundity of

the earth unless he could prove it to be old. Filmer in his Patriarcha sought to ground the authority of Charles II on the authority granted by Jehovah to the patriarchs of the Old Testament. Even in our own American Society of progress and enlightenment our watchwords are significant of the forces we must conjure up to break away from "the old." Nevertheless changes will come about. We will advance. Feeling about the gods is long lived, but comparitive religion is more and more the order of the day. The Igorrote chief who but a few years back complained that the women would not marry men who did not take heads had laid his crease away.

Eight years ago I had the honor to present an important scientific discovery, a new biologic and eugenic law, to Professor Charles B. Davenport, Chief of the Experimental Evolution Bureau of the Carnegie Institution. The response of Professor Davenport was not then very receptive; in fact, my new law was not received as an honored guest. Yet today Professor Charles B. Davenport addresses the National Academy of Sciences at Washington, D. C., delivering to the world, after eight years of negative attitude scientific statements identical with those I presented to him in January, 1910. Professor Davenport told the National Academy of Sciences in 1918 nothing more nor less than the science embodied in the "Dechmann Law of the Determination of Sex at Will," and as a natural consequence of this law, the law of the "Cross-Transmission of Charasteristics." In order to duly receive priority rights and acknowledgment I had this law copyrighted December 18, 1909. It briefly presents that it is a Law of Nature that "The victory in the generation of sex, opposite to itself goes to that plasm which was weaker at the moment of conception forced through the law of 'Preservation of Kind'—supported by the 'latent Reserve-Energy' which is inherent in every organism—." From this law the rule as to generation of sex at will is devolved. Further, as to the law of Cross-Transmission of Characteristics, it is presented that it is a Law of Nature that the mother is represented in the male offspring and the father in the female, the female child thus following the father and the father's mother, and so forth back into time, and the male child following the

mother and she her father, and so forth. Embodied in this law as a **seeming** exception to the Law of Cross-Transmission, I stated that the "law of Dominant" overrides the action of "Latent Reserve Energy," and is a provision of nature for the preservation of the "Dominant," which is the most important quality in nature. A further explanation of this will be found in my book "Procreation" (subtitle "Within the Bud") pages 220 to 238. My examination of Galton's theory, pages 300 to 301, should be of great interest to every student of eugenics.

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Galileo's detection of Venus' phases with his telescope gave the Ptolemaic system its coup de grace. Foucalt's pendulum made visible the earth's rotation. Torricelli's experiment of balancing thirty-two feet of water against thirty inches of mercury ends "Nature abhors a vacuum." Newton's falling apple led to his discovery of the law of gravitation and changed the world of science. The Dechmann Laws of Determination of the Sex at Will and of the Cross-Transmission of Characteristics stand as a first formulation of a biological principle the eugenic importance of which transcends all computation. Thousands saw the apple fall, yet only one interpreted its motion into a profound Law of Nature. As since time immemorial it had been observed that (with puzzling variations) sons partook of the characteristics of the mother, and daughters of the father, yet it remained for a twentieth-century inspiration to intepret the phenomena into profound law.

In science every important statement must be verifiable. This it is that which distinguishes the fabric of modern science from all previous fabrics, for example, the S u m m a of Thomas Aquinas. Science is credible, not because the intellectual power of its builders surpasses that of the Alexandrian philosophers, of the mediaeval Schoolmen, but because of its method. Each of its great strides dates from some happy experiment or observation. When in my poultry yards as far back as 1903, I saw all the male chicks of a mating of Polish male and Brahma females grow up like Brahmas, and saw that the females had topknots on their heads, I was sure that behind the phenomenon was nature laws. When it became common poultry-breeding practice to list in fancy stock catalogues "cockerel matings" and "pullet matings," when stock breeding became general on a similar rule, then I felt that the phenomena displayed should be defined in a comprehensive, unquestionable law. As I paced my study I beheld the human race. I saw it going forward, breeding in ignorance. I saw tubercular male and tubercular female producing tubercular child. I saw scrofulous blood mated with scrofulous blood. I saw humanity's matings all made by a blind chance and chaos and disintegration, destruction, ahead. No, not quite this! For it is true there is a certain instinctive phychic

mating, a pairing by some subtle vibration; but with no law to be followed that would intelligently cry:

"Halt! This is destruction!" Or that would hail:

"Come! This is the certain way to race perfection!"

What grand constructive program could be mapped out for mankind with such a law? The tubercular being need not then despair of regeneration, for, knowing a Law of Cross-Transmission and Determination of Sex at Will the weakly father would expect strong sons from the healthy mother, from the healthy mate chosen under that Law, and until in time his weak strain of blood would be reconstructed, **regenerated.** His then created daughters could expect strong sons with healthy mates also chosen under that Law.

Or, to make it still plainer, let us suppose that, apart from the mere caprice of desire, there is a practical purpose to be gained by having boys and girls at will. Suppose that the wife has the taint of tuberculosis in her family. Suppose that the husband, on the contrary, is a robust man, with robust lineage. The wife is undergoing, we will say, the hygienic process of r e g e n e r a t i o n by proper nutrition,—as explained later on,—proper breathing and other proper care. Now then, the couple are just married. They want children. But will the children be tubercular, will they have taint? Not if we follow the Dechmann law of the Determination of Sex in a scientific manner. The first offspring should be a female, and will, by the law of Cross-Transmission of Sex, normally speaking, have the health of the father. So a female is born, and it is like its father.

A few years have passed now, but we still wait a year or two. The mother, meanwhile, is r e g e n e r a t i n g, and, not only that, but, by the law of consanguinity, as a wife, she is already absorbing some of the quality of the husband's health.

At length, the vital question arises: What shall the second child be,—a girl or a boy? A girl, certainly, for we must yet give the mother a chance to r e g e n e r a t e. And so the process gradually goes on. The mother looks well, she is still r e g e n e r a t i n g. She does not look like the mother of old; for, as I have told you, nature is not unjust; she gives humanity a chance to r e g e n e r a t e, and some of the hereditary traits

are not impossible to overcome. A third child is desired. Again the question arises: Shall this be a boy or a girl? Let us presume a boy, for now years have elapsed, the danger zone, by careful estimate, is safely passed. And so a boy is born, and he looks well and thrives.

Would it not be a wonderful thing if this could be carried out in all cases?

What I have told you is a tableau from actual, practical life.

This, in fact, is the course followed by stock breeders today—they determine the sex at will, and they determine the health at will! The happy vision I beheld of the human architecture to be built upon a sound law of Cross-Transmission, the great human potentiality of it, almost overcame me.

How then, after I had confided my discovery eight years ago to Professor Davenport, the man at the apex of the acedemic eugenic school in America, could I contemplate the receipt of a letter from him that 'we know nothing about this, therefore we cannot go into details?"

This reminds me of some logic uttered by Professor Du Bois Raymond amidst the hearty applause of the scholars and students years ago; he said:

"1. This and that we do not know. Nor will we ever gain a knowledge of it—'Ignorabimus.'

"2. This is the point of view that science maintains at the present time.

"3. Whatever does not agree with this lack of knowledge on our part is not scientific."

Grant the first statement and the following must be correct.

I felt that Professor Davenport's letter was no fit reply. But I have my reply today, truly "fit" and complete, years later, when, in statements succinct and clear, he examples facts which are the very essence of the phenomena upon which the Dechmann Law is based. To the National Academy of Sciences Professor Davenport showed records of evidence of maternal transmission to the son. He explained that "fighting efficiency is more apt to be an inheritance from the maternal side rather than the paternal." Recent experimental research, he stated, to put it in form easily understood, "Shows that the daughter of a pirate

who had married a peace-loving Quaker is quite likely to have a boy of a bloodthirsty instinct, qualities which by no possibility could have been inherited from his Quaker father."

Knowing the Dechmann Law, would not an intelligent, high-minded man halt before the scientific problem of a partner in life? Would a Quaker willingly, knowingly, produce highwaymen in his family? Yet the Dechmann Law lifts the finger of warning and points the finger of instruction.

The Eugenics Record office now under Professor Davenport, has led to the suggestion that there is a more scientific method in the selection of men for commissions in the army and navy, and the results tabulated indicate that the mother endows the son with the characteristics required. Yes, there is. There is the scientific method: **Selection** under the **"Dechmann Law of Determination of the Sex at Will"** and of the **"Cross-Transmission of Characteristics."**

It has remained for Professor Charles B. Davenport, after eight years of aloofness, to display the evidence verifying the science of the Dechmann Law. While he exhibited numerous examples of transmission of characteristics from mother to son, he did not adopt the term in my law "Cross-Transmission." Does he yet understand? Is he not yet prepared to accept this interpretation, and to confess that this is not all chance, but is true Nature Law? He displays only a description of certain findings. He does not interpret them into law, nor acknowledge my discovery of fifteen years ago. The National Academy of Sciences was "surprised" by the statements of Professor Davenport. What would their astonishment be at the full and proper presentation of the "Dechmann Law."

I must again commend my law to Professor Davenport's notice, and would append the motto:

"Opinionum enim commenta delet dies; naturae judicia confirmat." (Time destroys the groundless conceits of men; it confirms decisions founded on reality.") CICERO.

Again I commend to The American Association for the Advancement of Science that the acceptance of the Dechmann Law of Cross-Transmission of Characteristics and Determination of the Sex at Will, its publication and recommendation, for to ex-

periment therewith would be the very foundation of practical human **regeneration.** It is biology transcribed in terms of another of humanity's arts, the grandest and highest, the art of **eugenic regeneration and salvation.**

"It is delightful to transport
Oneself into the spirit of the past,
To see in times before us, how a wise man thought,
And what a glorious height we have achieved at last."

(After GOETHE).

VIS INERTIAE.

(Obstruction.)

"The reason men oppose progress is not that they hate progress, but that they love inertia. Even as great a man as John Ruskin (English philosopher and art critic) foresaw that the railroads would ruin England by driving the stages out of business, killing the demand for horses, and thus ruining the farmer.

"Thomas Jefferson (third President of the United States) tells us, in his autobiography, a story of a neighbor of his who was "agin" the public schools, because 'when every one could read and write, no one would work.'

"And the argument seems to be this: If you think a thing is right, never mind what the many say, stick to it.

"Work for it, live for it, die for it—this way immortality lies." HUBBARD.

HOWEVER, today as never before in the history of the race, a spirit of general uneasiness and anxiety is abroad—a widespread public movement in quest of efficiency.

With the progress of education and intelligence comes a consciousness of something amiss a failure to secure through the old accustomed channels the relief from sickness that men need. There is a feeling—a growing conviction in their inner consciousness that relief and satisfaction are to be had somewhere; but the accepted science of the day—the orthodox organization—has repeatedly buoyed up their hopes with bright visions of quick salvation only to fling them back on disappointment into deeper abysses of despair. The world is weary of subsidized futilities and what it regards as the palpable failure of real progress.

What the world is sedulously seeking now is something original, the true progressive thought of our day, something that soars above the heads of tutored mediocrity, with great ideas and courage to uphold them, if need be in the face of conflicting theories of the schools, or in spite, may be, of their anathema and threats of swift annihilation.

Since, as we learn from "Holy Writ:"—"Wisdom is justified of all her children," why should the gates of science be closed in the face of all but those approved according to the old-school standards and judged by pedants of the old-world form-standards, the wisdom and knowledge whereof is past the zenith of its day and westering towards the point at which it, too, will shortly "vanish away?"

The phases of the problem which really do interest us are—firstly, the fact of this public awakening from hopeless apathy;—secondly, the rejection of "orthodox" expedients and the wide and impetuous search for an alternative; and, thirdly, the be-

lated discovery that s c i e n c e a n d r e l i g i o n a r e o n e, and being one, they must be F r e e. **Free** from control of ignorance and prejudice,— f r e e from creeds and dogmas,— f r e e from hypocrisy and cant, from cryptic methods and conventional barriers raised against the in-flow of intelligence and honesty.

With Goethe I cry:

"Free will I be—aye free in thought and line,
Nor shall the world's restraint my course confine."

"A theory that is afraid of investigation is undeserving of a place in the human mind."

When we think of the appalling loss of time and opportunity —with their toll of suffering and human life—sacrificed to the useless, but spectacular suppression of the symptoms and manifestations of disease, which might, with vast advantage, have been aimed at the fundamental constitutional causes of the same —is there, I ask you, any room for wonderment if the popular patience is at last exhausted and the hour of retribution is at hand?

This undertaking and my aims are affected only indirectly by these controversial matters as such.—The aims of my New School of Science are centered upon an infinitely grander, higher plant; its objective is, broadly, the **Regeneration of the race,** through the teachings of Biology, Eugenics and their laws, with the aid of physiological chemistry, up to now neglected and suppressed by orthodox organizations;—the eventual physical salvation of the race as a whole is the goal towards which we would win;—the physical salvation of the individual from constitutional defects is but a necessary detail of the cause, though nevertheless a problem which has been brought to a careful and final demonstration by the light of deep and exhaustive scientific research and practice of nature's fundamental laws.

NOTE.

This article is an extract from my work "Regeneration" (Dare to be Healthy) Series II, which explains the style adopted in the following pages. Series I is my work "Procreation" (Within the Bud). Both works are written in a style of my own, different from all other scientific works. For instance, I let one of my students, whom I named Concepcione, dictate from her Diary in which she refers to me as the "Master." Under "Eugenika" the reader will grasp the idea of the place where these works were written. In reality the name is "Qui si sana," a health resort on Lake Crescent, Washington. Eugenika was adopted by me as the name for the "Goddess of a better Race."

DR. L. DECHMANN.

FIRST CHAPTER.

"Auspicium Melioris Aevi."

(The Augury of an Happier Age.)

"Fiat justitia, ruat coelum."

(Let justice be done, though the heavens fall.)

SELF-CRITICISM
from
CONCEPCIONE'S DIARY.

"He was a Greek who first dared raise his eyes,
And launch his threatening challenge to the skies;
Nor could the Gods deter, nor thunder's roar,
Nor ruthless lightning the aspirant awe;
Rather, to his keen mind, fresh impulse lent
Discovered mysteries to supplement,
So that he fain would burst the hindering door,
And wrest from Nature Truth's sublimest lore."
(Translation from the LATIN OF LUCRETIUS (M. B.)

MY well beloved diary again,—the place Eugenika,—the time of year, the spring,—a glad environment of nature's wonder-work—the spirit of new life in all the myriad material things that nature's lavish hand has richly spread throughout these mountain solitudes.

It seems but yesterday since last we said, "Auf Wiedersehen" —until we meet again—to all the blithsome company assembled here last year, and now again "The Master's "hearty welcome is ringing in my ears—already "The Mother's sweet solicitude surrounds me with its constant care. It feels like coming home again.

Tired but elated, after a much travelled day, I rest in comfort in an old accustomed place—the Great Hall of Eugenika—its trophies, rustic beams and frescoes flooded, as the twilight falls, with wealth of colour and the radiant glow of burning logs which roar and crackle in the great wide hearth, shedding a rich pine-scented warmth congenial at this sunset hour, for the outside air is chill, despite the gallant efforts of the orb to chase

from out these fastnesses dull winter's laggard loiterings. The last faint glow is glinted on rough cedar rafters through the gable's western oriel of parti-coloured panes and the lights blend softly into one fragrant atmosphere of rest.

A short while later, I have dined once more in the inviting, sumptuous yet simple style peculiar to Eugenika. I am the first and sole arrival yet, out of the many who are due, and thus the banquet was in miniature and the guests were few who discussed the dainties of scientific choice prepared by a master of the culinary art. The conversation, led by my genial host, ranged pleasantly twixt grave and gay, recalling many a pleasantry of former times, mingled with scientific incidents and forecasts of the serious work to come.

And suddenly the consciousness of opportunity assailed me—the thought that now, in the lone leisured comfort of this after-dinner time, the psychological moment had arrived to importune the Master for some brief personal epitome to suit the purpose of my diary,—some statement of the aims and ambitions that have led and dominated the labours of his life of scientific energy, his activities in the present and the past.

The task was one to be approached with all the diffidence at my command. But readily the Master responded to the call,—for no legitimate appeal for knowledge is made to him in vain, —and with brief pause for thought he thereupon defined for me in brief,the trend of his mind's great industry.

Relapsed into a pensive pose of contemplative power and with a look of exaltation in his eyes, the Master's accents fell in softer strain:

"The words of a great thinker may best convey the spirit of my life's objective, which many term a dream Utopian;—a thing so simple yet so strenuous,—no fable yet so far. No more a dream—no less,—than man is the rightful fulness of his being, in perfect form regenerate, or, in a word, Salvation of the race.

"Robert Ingersoll says:

"'*Reason, Observation and Experience—the Holy Trinity of Science—have taught us that happiness is the only good; that the time to be happy is now, and the way to be happy is to make others so. This is enough for us.*'

"What 'happiness' can men know when disease is at the door, ready to call or jeopardize the lives they hold most dear?—Must not this, then, be the direction from which 'salvation' comes?—Is not such the example of the Christ, through whom the voice of nature speaks to us, now as in the olden time?

"Let me still quote the same philosopher:—

"*'Give me the storm and tempest of thought and action, rather than the dead calm of ignorance and faith!'*

"This, therefore, is the cynosure towards which my ardent gaze is turned,—the pole-star by which my course is shaped, the central object of a faith sure-founded and legitimate.

"Consistently with this design, my present object is to demonstrate to you, my students,—and through you, eventually, to the outside world, the possibility of the prevention and healing of constitutional disease by methods dictated by biological laws, supplemented by the matured experience of the great masters and thinkers of the day and days gone by, attested as it is by my own research prosecuted throughout a period of many years devoted to the closest personal observation and experiment in every branch of biological science.

"The triple basis of the truth on which I take my stand is—knowledge, intuition, independence, backed and sustained by the practical results of more than thirty years' experience and ardent solitary study of the natural. Comprised therein concurrently I count also experiments, extending over many years, in agriculture, horticulture, aviculture and the like, forming at length one homogeneous whole, the deductions being practical, conclusive,well defined. Only the greatest masters appealed to me as teachers and I held myself unhampered by the dogmatic theories of the schools, with which, however, I was intimately conversant, none the less.

"My principles and theories were put to the severest tests in every imaginable form before I felt that I dare give them to the world, and, working, as I do, impartially in the varied fields of science, wherever life affords new features for research, experiments were made with vegetables of nigh 600 kinds, with poultry to the full extent of 15,000 birds,—all made to finally demon-

strate beyond the shadow of doubt, the absolute truth of my deductions.

"The majority of scholars proceed from false premises to a false hypothesis, resulting in a false criterion by which they judge all things sublunary, in a manner extremely hypercritical.

"The issues of their scholastic differences are, for the most part, so paltry that they whose aim is real reform are compelled to work independently if they hope to achieve anything of genuine benefit to the human race.

"This explains the feeling of enmity evinced by the scholastic class towards every effort of true genius.

"You will readily understand, therefore, how futile must seem all effort, how discouraging the task of those who endeavour to lead biology out of the hopeless labyrinth into which fallacious theories have misguided it;—hopeless, at least, so long as the schools are content to tolerate the attitude of the lecturers of the old dogmatic school and to constitute them the inspired guardians of scientific truth, vested with plenary powers to pronounce judgment upon all wanderers from the conventional rut.

"Scholars as frank as Prof. Suess, the geologist of Vienna, are few and far between. He had the courage to conclude the lectures with this startling declaration: Geology, as it has been taught, **is false**; but you, my auditors, will live to see the time when the events that have taken place on earth will receive their proper interpretation.

"Nine years (since 1909) have elapsed since I made my discoveries of 'The Law of the Determination of Sex at Will,'—'The Law of Latent Reserve Energy,' and 'The Law of the Transmission of Characteristics to the Opposite Sex.'—These were printed and copyrighted, and five hundred copies were sent to the members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and also to the executive offices of all State medical societies.

"Did you notice any reference to these in any scientific publication?—

"I did not. And the reason is apparent.

"By various considerations their hands are tied.

"During the last thirty years I developed my "Dechmanna" based on the law of the 'Minimum' and the law of 'Chemotaxis,' and it has proved to be the most beneficial method for creating bactericide blood in the human system since the time of Hippocrates.

"By the law of the 'Minimum,' as given by Justus von Liebig, one of the greatest chemists the world has ever known, we understand, that if the minutest ingredient is missing in our nourishment, our blood-cells must gradually decline, and the result will be disease. The chain is no stronger than its weakest link. At present the physiological chemist knows that sixteen organic mineral constituents form a blood-cell, and if the blood-cell is to be a healthy one, these sixteen ingredients must be present in proper proportions and combinations. Otherwise, so-called dysaemia (disarrangement in the bloodcells) will supervene. It is unhappily true that we are not taught this in the established universities of to-day; but the time must soon come when a knowledge of the essential principles of my method will enable those who so desire, to grasp the truth.

"The fundamental principle of what we have been discussing is **'Nutritive,'** not healing, agents.

"No prescriptions are required, only the re-establishment in the blood of those constituents which are lacking.

"Upon the basis of a careful diagnosis, the necessary nutritive salts or cell-foods, carefully compounded in accordance with the law of chemotaxis must be administered. This law discovered by Engelmann, requires that these cell-foods must be administered in digestible and assimilable forms so that the cells will be attracted by the chemical reaction, which may be of a positive or a negative character.

"This being so, we can easily build up the tissues, of which there are twelve principal ones, by studying their chemical compositions and supplying to the system that which is necessary, in the form of food. The cell will take care of the rest. Each tissue has its specific cell-system, and each cell will be attracted only by those ingredients which are needed for the mother tissue.

"To point the moral with regard to my discoveries, let me cite

an actual incident that occurred in the life of one of the great masters:—

"Professor Werner of Leipzig, the founder of geology, was a man pre-occupied with the consideration of maintaining his reputation as 'an authority' rather than with the despair of diffusing knowledge. He obtained a promise from his scholar Leopold von Buch, that the latter should not publish his convincing basalt-theory (in opposition to Werner's theory), until after Werner's death. His reason for demanding this sacrifice was that he could not bear to forfeit his 'reputation.' Leopold von Buch gave the promise and kept his word. (See Hensel's Life, page 74).

"How long did Galton's theory, or the theoretic laws advanced concerning atavism and ancestral heredity, form the basis of the entire field of biology?—Even today there are as many who worship at his shrine, though Galton is dead and scholars such as Johannsen, Bateson and others, myself included, have proved his ideas untenable.

"Concerning my own criticism of Galton's Laws, I may mention that in my study of the great teaching of the "Hereditary Transmission of Genius and Character,' I was constrained to follow other courses than those suggested by Galton, and for this reason: He asserted that the first-born children are always the 'most inferior in mental capacity,' and cites the names of those men to whom his theory applied. I could not agree with him in this, since it was opposed to my study and experience and, morever, incidentally, was disproved by my own family history. I cannot agree with Galton's theories,—but I am in a position to prove, scientifically and practically, under what conditions the first-born and under what the last-born will be the one to manifest genial characteristics. However, this is a subject which must be reserved for another occasion.

"With the discovery of the erroneous nature of Galton's Laws, the entire colossal structure of so-called 'biometry' (upheld, as its chief exponents, by Pearson and Weldon), which has for so many years acted as a check upon the progress of the entire world of scholars, crumbles to the dust.

"The discovery of this grave error ranks in importance with Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood and Galileo's and Kepler's discoveries of the movements of the earth. We know what happened to these latter great geniuses for their infringment upon the sacred conventional falsities of their day. Today we are in a similiar position, except that geniuses are no longer crucified or burned at the stake. Instead, in this more cultured age, every endeavor is made to stifle and disarm them, chiefly, by ignoring them completely or misrepresenting them in the public prints.

"Were it not for the overwhelming proofs furnished by the publication of the 'Mendelian Laws' it would be a long time before the truth on the subject of biometry would have become known. Even these 'Mendelian Laws' were suppressed since the year 1863, and it was then only by accident that they were found among Prof. Naegeli's papers and published in 1900 by the Professors Correns, Tschermak and others.

"Ranging from one extreme to another, the world of scholars eagerly seized upon this proof of the laws of Hereditary Transmission and plausibly claims to have also discovered the solution of the problem of the 'Determination of Sex at Will.'—Still not a word of acknowledgment is vouchsafed to me regarding my discovery of the true laws, the result of half a lifetime's research, of which they were fully advised, but of which, so far, no overt notice has been directly taken, and if any at all, it lies in the significant fact that, gradually and point by point, the facts of my discovery are, apparently, being brought out in a manner to secure the kudos to the schools instead of to the one to whom it is due,—who is not a member of the caste.

"I have given no promise to withhold my knowledge, nor have I desired to do so (as the official announcement of my discoveries proves) and they delay in making the result of my investigations at an earlier stage, was necessary to secure ample verification and positive certainty; moreover, monetary considerations constituted a grave impediment. But if, in the course of this interview, my viewpoint over the scientific outlook has seemed to savour of acerbity, let me assure you that it is due to no per-

sonal grievances or enmities, but merely betrays that resentment that we all must feel against any who deliberately pervert the sources of knowledge and hold back from humanity the salvation of enlightenment.

"We owe it to ourselves to know how and of what our bodies are constructed; and this is a study which should take precedence of all others and should be conducted by the light and aid of two great powers:—the power of observation and the power of logical deduction.

"For several centuries past, charlatans and professional degenerates have traded upon the ignorance and superstition of the people and a huge and lucrative business has been, and still is, the result, under the aegis of our trained and cherished 'superior' stupidity.

"The publication of my teachings, which you are taking into your able hands, must appeal, I think, to all who possess the faculty of reason, together with sufficient courage to formulate their own ideas of life. I speak, of course, to those who have reached the hour of enlightenment,—who are seeking for the knowledge which those to whom we have a right to look for it, have ever studiously withheld, the knowledge of the latest power of man's attribute of **Thinking**,—who would give their thoughts expression in the **Doing** of great things, in ways beneficial to the lives of men. For as Berton Braley sings:

"*'Back of the beating hammer*
By which the steel is wrought,
Back of the workshop's clamour,
The Seeker may find the **Thought.**
The thought that is ever master
Of Iron and steam and steel,
That rises above disaster
And tramples it under heel!
The Drudge may fret and tinker
Or labour with dusty blows,
But back of him stands the **Thinker,**
The clear-eyed man who **Knows.'**

"All knowledge is cumulative through the upward ages. The element of originality in man's achievements 'is like unto leaven, which a man took, and hid in three measures of meal, till the whole was leavened,'—the meal representing the proportion of the world-knowledge upon which genius improves. The thoughts that humanity has never thought before, come rarely to our ken. But, in these days of ease and apathy, that man is nature-marked for fame and dubbed a 'genius,' whose energy 'endureth to the end,'—who confidently carries out his bright idea—with verve and élan or with calm persistency—up to the portals of acceptancy and wrests from the guardian pedants there, a grudging, churlish, forced acknowledgment. But dignity may demand a worthier way; and I, for one, with Emerson, would rather say, 'let me come into port grandly—or sail with God the seas.' These men I reckon heroes, who for humanity's sake withstand, for truth, the sneers and buffets of a hostile world of ignorance, remaining steadfast, fighting to the death. That is true patriotism,—that the highest rendering of the heroic phrase '*pro patria mori*' (to die for one's country).

"No great man in history's varied page but has at sometime had good reason to conclude that genius is the unforgiven sin humanity most abhors—the thing most trying to the schools' weak equipose,—and that the most desired thing on earth is mediocrity. Books might be quoted by the score which prove the same ad nauseam; thus, we must conclude the world prefers to have it so.

"But now, surrounded as we are by critics, hypercritical, I would here disclaim all egotistic thought that may, perhaps, be charged to me, in thus discussing my career.

"Self-conscious of a higher light within, which men call genius, a man must be,—or he could not surprise the hoary old-school fallacies. But this self-consciousness, again, is never 'reckoned unto him for righteousness.' The case has been thrashed out by many an abler pen than mine without appreciable effect upon the 'world of wisdom.' I merely quote, therefor, the words of Reibmayr which impress me most:—

"'The evidence of the self-consciousness of genius upon its own destiny, cannot be valued too highly. This self-consciousness is a talisman, as it were, which by its mysterious operations enables genius not only to withstand successfully all the dangers of the combat with the hatred and envy of talent, but, under the most adverse exterior circumstances, never to doubt the ultimate victory of its ideas. In this self-consciousness nature has given genius an antitoxin (the only one I personally believe in) against every poisonous attack of its malicious enemies, so that it is made invulnerable, like Siegfried through the dragon's blood. Not only does genius acquire an unbounded confidence in the justice of the future, but also the fearlessness necessary to meet great dangers. Even in the face of death, as in the case of Giordano Bruno and many others, genius is enabled, in the true sense of the word, to remain victorious over the most adverse destiny.'

"'Whosoe'er with truth is armed
Ne'er through slander can be harmed.'

"In the last thirty years I have carried my proven intuitions into marvelous effect by advising the so-called hopeless cases of Tuberculosis, especially in predisposed children, Diabetes, Bright's disease, Arteriosclerosis, Neurasthenia, and such kindred ills, the results of which proved uniformly favourable.

"There is more in intuition than the wisest of us guess;—there is a sympathy, innate in some, which leads in nature's ways. —From my youth up, I am accustomed to surround myself with many humble friends from nature's great menagerie of beast and insect, bird and tree, studying their various proclivities and fostering in them what was best—but loving most the beautiful.

"'Nature is loved by what is best in us.'

"So eager was my thirst to learn the knowledge of great minds that nothing was beyond my reach—no works too costly, no experiment too abstruse to stay the effort that might secure one forward step upon this lofty plane; whilst as for wisdom to focus and assimilate the same in due alignment and perspective,—

I can only say that, with the normal mind's intelligence and exercise, wisdom develops with the advancing years. If steady application counts at all, truly I have earned my share. To aim high is to deserve success.—My aim was, first and last, the benefit of all humanity. Hard honest work, persistent throughout all adversity, loyal to duty's call and nature's governance, are the conditions that secure success. To these I have endeavored to be true.—Success, theoretical, is mine. But when success shall savour of acknowledgment or culminate in fame depends on the intelligence of others and thus remains a riddle hard to read, a consummation I may never see perchance,—a sequel which must still lie hid in the lap of the immortal gods until the fulness of time be come; for as the immortal Emerson has said:
....." *'Into every intelligence there is a door which is never closed through which the Creator passed.'*

"Meanwhile, as conscious guardian of a living truth, I stand at the post of duty, in single-minded certainty, my aim always in view; and if alone, still steadfast yet, my face turned to the weakening foe, expectant, in the forefront of the fray between the things archaic and the scientific dawn. That more was not achieved, with earlier results, is due to circumstances and many obstacles along the arduous way.

"Posterity shall judge me, possibly with kindness, in the days to come, recalling that such a fight was made and such a stand maintained, not at a period of quiet and repose, but when contending factions rose most high,—a time of keenest controversy, an age of fetishes, the most perverse anachronism medical history records, when orthodox bacteriology ran riot in an intermittent orgie of heresies and greed, a prey to subsidized charlatanry of many varied creeds,—strange human wolves, armed with the weapon of cupidity who entered the law-protected fold of medical mediocrity and slew the dying with a surer death, by various hypothesis that clustered round a prevalant disease. The whole world paid the toll!

"Had but my therapy been accepted then, how many a wasted life had been preserved, how many a bitter tear been saved to 'suffering sad humanity.'

"Such then is the subject of my quest, and such the profession of my faith,—it's summing up can best be made in these few lines before me, from the wisdom of the great Confucius, which convey the secret aspirations of my soul in better words than mine:—

" 'The higest study of all is that which teaches us to develop those principles of purity and perfect virtue, which Heaven bestowed upon us at our birth, in order that we may acquire the power of influencing for good those amongst whom we are placed, by our precepts and example; a study without an aid—for our labours cease only when we have become perfect—an unattainable goal, but one that we must not the less set before us from the very first. It is true that we shall not be able to reach it, but in our struggle towards it, we shall strengthen our characters and give stability to our ideas, so that whilst ever advancing calmly in the same direction, we shall be rendered capable of applying the facilities with which we have been gifted to the best possible account!'

"Philosophy teaches that knowledge is like Love—a veritable truth in contradiction,—we only can preserve it by giving it away. "Such knowledge as I have, I give it freely to humanity.

"My aim, as I have said, is the eventual perfection of the race. That aim, Utopian distant, though it may appear, will come to pass some day, and meanwhile it is shared by other minds than mine.

"Elbert, the Beautiful, speaking of Emerson, has somewhere said:

'*Emerson says, "I have not yet seen a man."*'

"That is to say, he had never seen a man as excellent as the man he could imagine. And the thought the man whom one could create in imagination would some day become an actual, living reality.

"Before the act comes the t h o u g h t ; — before the building we draw the plans. This is true of all our activities,—we have the feeling, the desire, the idea, the t h o u g h t , — and after this comes the deed. So Deity has the desire for the perfect man, and the universe is working toward that achievement."

The Master paused,—then rising, in a closing phrase he said:

"'*Keep in your heart a shrine to the ideal, and upon this altar let the fire never die.*'

"'*The one who blesses—who makes the world better—is the true priest.*'

"These also are the words of Elbert Hubbard, of sad, but happy memory.—Generous, as all great souls, he gave them to the world,—and I, as freely, have adopted them.

"The hour is late.—Good night."

With this seemingly abrupt conclusion, characteristic of the man,—"*suaviter in modo, fortiter in re*" (gentle in manner and strong in deeds),—the Master passed, in pensive mood, out into the starry stillness of the night; saddened, it seemed to me, with memories of the past,—memories which reminded him, too forcibly perhaps, of the long struggle of the upward trend—the scientificially certain, far off quest of a world-wide, free philanthropy; —thinking maybe, of the many who have profited by his handiwork yet never stayed to thank the giver.

The greatest souls are, still, stung by ingratitude.

Hear Shakespeare thus:—

"Blow, blow, thou winter wind!
Thou art not so unkind
As man's ingratitude."

And it may be the Master has been sore tried in this regard and finds it hard, as Pope has poetized:—

"To bear unmov'd the wrongs of base mankind,
The last and hardest conquest of the mind."

However that be, it distresses me to think the interview, so useful and instructive, should have caused him pain.

But now I hear his footfall down the terraces, descending to his home beside the lake,—a home made comfortable and cosy through the unceasing efforts of his faithful wife, the one we all so gladly hail as "Mother;"—and it is time that I, too, said good night, and retired to my pine-protected cottage hermitage.

REGENERATION OF THE RACE THROUGH THE TEACHINGS OF BIOLOGY, EUGENICS, AND THEIR LAWS, AIDED BY PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY:*

(From Chapter X "Dare to be Healthy.")

from

— Concepcion's Diary. —

"The body is one, and hath many members, and all the members of that one body, being many, are one body . . . and whether one member suffer, all the members suffer with it; or one member be honoured, all the members rejoice with it."

St. Paul to the Corinthians, I. (XII 12x26).

"DYSAEMIA or Impure Blood is the source of disorder in all constitutional diseases." So spoke the Master.

"Believe it who will, that, in a nutshell, is 'the burden of my song'—the Alpha and Omega of my teaching.

" '*You are seeking truth?*' quoth Adalbert von Chamisso, one of Germany's great lyric poets.—'*Remember that the world clings more firmly to superstition than to faith*'—or, to borrow expression from an equally inspired source—remember that humanity usually elects to favour what Shakespeare terms '*The seeming truth which cunning times put on to entrap the wisest.*'

(*Part of this article was copyrighted 1902, but the science of the system practiced and preached since 1890 in this country by Dr. Louis Dechmann.)

"Courageous, then, must be the knight who sets his lance in rest to tilt against the windmills of the world.

"Nevertheless, although the truth is still banned by common consent, or tacit connivance,—whichever term you prefer,—as "heterodox," in view of the cataclasm which must naturally ensue, with deadly financial results to the innocents of orthodoxy, so soon as the long-trusted barriers of plausible and pretentious mystery and importance shall be swept away by the rising tide of popular indignation, when the masses become educated to discriminate between truth and falsehood and thus shall come into their own way.

"Still, I say, there are, and have been all along the way, eminent medical men of high intelligence, who, unlike the drones of the medical hive, have dared to think for themselves and have even dared to speak their thoughts.

"Thus Sir William W. Gull, for instance, Physician to her late Majesty Queen Victoria, '*Having passed the period of the goldheaded cane and horsehair wig, we dare hope to have also passed the days of pompous emptiness; and furthermore, we can hope that nothing will be considered unworthy the attention of physicians which contributes to the saving of life.*'

"Again, an authority of the first rank, Prof. Oesterlin, says in his noted work on the Materia Medica:—

"'*The studious physician of our century will hardly expect to accomplish by force, through some strange drug or other, that which only nature can bring about when assisted by all the rational accessories of hygiene and dietetics.*'

"'*Nature alone can furnish much desired and beneficient means, which the science of medicine never has afforded and never can.*'

"As we survey the civilization of our age and its medical science, we see, on the one hand, the crude superstitions of the masses, the subtler superstitions of the educated classes; gross materialism, bewildering Darwinism, pessimism, and degenerate political economy; on the other hand, unmitigated quackery and

cupidity, with its weight of oppression on humanity,—everywhere confusion instead of harmony.

"Surely the law of cause and effect will produce a reaction some day, against our present degenerate system of medical science and the method of natural healing will prevail.

"How else is a general catastrophy to be averted?

"The process of natural healing is the art of curing diseases by natural methods.

"As natural remedies only those may be included which stand as vital conditions in constant relation to the organism.

"Among these are no poisons or chemical preparations, such as were promulgated by Paracelsus and the medicasters; for these are abnormal elements to the body, and call forth its reactionary powers, and so, being useless, they are eliminated, or, after having served their purpose, to s u p p r e s s one s y m p t o m or another, they become imbedded in the tissues, there causing various forms of medicinal disease.

"Do we not produce blood poisons enough by our irrational modes of living? The human body is a microcosm, a world in miniature—and as such, exists in constant interchange with universal nature.

"A definite relationship exists between it and the solid, fluid and gaseous elements.

"Solid food, water and air, elements of the universe, must become elements of our bodies, if relations with the outer world are to be maintained.

"There must be a constant interchange of matter, and this trans-elementation is the cause of life, of health, and of disease; therefore we must first of all see that the conditions of this tissue metamorphosis are uninterrupted.

"Food, air, water, light, exercise, must be so furnished that the nutrition and metamorphosis of tissue goes on.

"Skin, lungs, kidneys, intestines, must always be in condition to eliminate the abnormal products of decomposition.

"If then disease be a deranged metamorphosis of tissue, it is self-evident that the disease is not confined to one organ alone, but that the whole body is diseased.

"In the treatment we must therefore act upon the whole body.

"The modern school of medicine looks upon the bacillus as the sole cause of disease.

"The cause, however, is **not the bacillus,** but rather the impure blood which prepares a fertile soil for the development of those destructive germs.

"He who lives strictly in accordance with the rules of hygiene need not fear the bacillus, for man is not born sick; he creates sickness for himself by his irrational mode of living.

"What does the world profit by bacteriological institutions if the people continue to live in the old sins against health and hygiene?

"Man may be born with a predisposition to disease, but not with disease itself.

"Our health depends entirely upon the conditions of our life.

"In cases of predisposition to disease, therefore, as well as in disease itself, according to the principles of hygiene, we must employ only the **hygienic** and **dietetic** methods of treatment.

"Is the medical science of the day, then, totally incompetent? You may well ask.—Have the patient studies and research of nearly two thousand four hundred years, since the days of Hippocrates, been all in vain?

"The reply lies ready to your hand, from the lips of one of the brightest scientific spirits that ever illumined this dull earth of ours with knowledge and sincerity.

"In Goethe's Faust the following lines are found,—lines which sad memory brings back to the minds of many an unfortunate who, according to the dictates of the medical science of today, is pronounced incurable,—a sufferer from one or other of the so-called chronic diseases and in dire need of both physical and spiritual support.

"'*I have, alas, philosophy,*
Medicine, jurisprudence too,
And, to my cost, theology
With ardent labour studied through;
And here I stand with all my lore,
Poor fool, no wiser than before.'"

"Like Faust, such sufferers study day and night the opinions of learned doctors and follow their prescriptions with ardent zeal. The more they study, the more doctors they consult, the more rapidly does strength fail them, until at length they realize that, in spite of all their lore, they are only 'poor fools, no wiser than before.'

"For more than two thousand years it has been as it is to a great extent today; the physician prescribed to the best of his knowledge, medicines compounded according to certain rules taught in the schools.

"Here we have at once the fatal mistake.

"Instead of studying nature and the laws of nature, instead of using natural means to heal disease, they administer deadly poisons to suffering humanity, poisons, which we doubt not may be able to allay pain or to temporarily suppress—the symptoms or effect of disease; but they will **never remove the cause,** which alone may rightly be called healing.

"The drugs prescribed by thousands of physicians today, with but a casual acquaintance with their action, are bound by their nature to produce evils far worse than the disease.

"To cite an instance:—

"Physicians prescribe creosote in cases of consumption to stop the expectoration of blood.

"Creosote will do this, and may suppress the cough, as well as accompanying pain; but it will never heal consumption nor destroy or remove the cause of this deadliest of diseases.

"On the contrary, it inevitably produces laryngeal phthisis after a very short time.—It destroys the head of the windpipe and the patient dies in consequence of the destruction of one of the most important organs of the body.

"In most instances the physician is either unaware or untroubled by these facts.—He follows those old rules of healing, laid down by human 'science,' not by nature.

"His courage is called 'audacity' by those who have not lost all feeling for humanity.

"Meanwhile, those who consider medical science from simply a business standpoint only, are very quick to pronounce judgment

upon any natural treatment of disease and to condemn the most successful natural physicians as swindlers.

"In order to be competent to decide upon a correct course of treatment for this disease the physician must possess a thorough chemical knowledge of all the fundamental substances of which the human organism is constructed. With the patient therefore rests the responsibility of choosing his physician, since no physician can be of any assistance who cannot define what substances are deficient in the blood, and does not possess the requisite chemical sagacity to supply this deficiency by adequate dietetic directions.

"In my nutrition cell-food therapy for constitutional diseases, I have followed consistently the suggestions gathered from the words of Privy Councillor Prof. Schweninger of Berlin, who once gave the following instructions in one of his medical colloquies: 'In order to understand a sickness or disease and to undertake to thoroughly cure the same, it is first of all necessary to unfold before one's mental vision the ways and means of its formation, and by degrees to trace its origin, before one is enabled to prepare therapeutic measures comformable to the individual stages of the same.'

"In this sense I have strenuously tried to get at the bottom of the inception of constitutional diseases, but the entire medical literature did not advance me further than to pathological anatomy, which informs us that the original cause of the disease is the change in the form of the cellular elements of different digestive organs, in the explanation of which the customary technical terms are used, such as atrophy, degeneration, metamorphosis, etc. But I reasoned to myself, this surely cannot be the origin.

"The cause for the visible changing of the cellules must be sought in the conditional interstitial substances which cause the invisible changes or shiftings of the cellular forms, and which are scientifically termed 'changed nutritional conditions.'

"With the aid of physiological chemistry I was successful in finding the path to the playgrounds of those mysterious occurrences of life.

"And this was my course of reasoning:—As the cellules, which are the smallest individual elements of the human system, are only **products of the blood,** and for their composition require the different chemical substances in alternating quantities, it is obviously necessary to fathom what those chemical elements of the cellulues may be, what form they take in their mutual relation to the separate parts of the body, and in what way they enter the organism.

"In this way I obtained a clear insight into the actions of the so-called **mineral material** in the organism, and it gradually became clear to me that everything is dependent upon the introduction of the proper **sanguifying** or **nutritive** salts (some call them vitalines) into the blood.

"On this basis I founded the so-called **'organic nutritive cell-food therapy'** (called Dech-Manna Therapy).

"The point may be raised that the elements of the food we eat or drink are heterogeneous and that the mineral matter in them is naturally and casually acquired, according to the properties of the soil they grow in. This is the general opinion, but not the fact. Our vegetables, grain, meat and milk contain too much phosphoric acid and sal ammoniac, and this is due to the use of artificial and animal fertilizers, while the sulphurics are very often entirely missing.

"Von Liebig says:—'When we consider that the sugar refineries of Waghausel have an annual output in the market of 600,000 lbs. of potassic salt, which is taken from the soil by the turnips of the Baden fields without being replaced, and that there is cultivated in North Germany from year to year, with the assistance of guano, an immense amount of potatoes solely for the manufacture of spirits, and that these potato fields are consequently robbed of the essential ingredients which potatoes should contain, and as these elements are only partially replaced by the insufficient component parts of the guano, we cannot be in doubt as to the condition of these fields. The ground may be ever so rich in ingredients, but it is exhaustible. The analysis of our blood indicates that, in order to remain well it must contain twice as **many** sulphuric as phosphoric salts.

"We talk glibly about a natural mode of living, a mild diet;

but where in our civilized countries can we find food that really serves healthy sanguification? And why do we always express the wish to **heal naturally** and not also to **nourish naturally?** —The latter is, to say the least of it, just as important as the former. But if both were practiced conjointly, a beneficial object might be more quickly and surely gained.

"It is true, we are taught to eat more vegetables than meat, that our bread lacks the chief nourishing qualities, etc., but we have never been informed as to the substances that are harmful or beneficial to us.

"Why is it then that the science of the sanative power of nature, as well as medical science, is still in doubt in regard to the relation that must absolutely exist between the separate component parts of our nourishment in order to obtain normal healthy sanguification?

"The reason is that the application of a real chemistry of life has never been comprehended until now.

"According to my judgment it is von Liebig who shows us the path we are to take to the field of enquiry most important of all; for without a sound body all the coveted acquisitions of modern times are worthless to us.

"The solution of the question how to prevent the degeneration of mankind would be a simple and natural one, if history had not taught us that as often as a new truth appears 'the very oxen butt their horns against it.' They cannot help this, the 'disposition' is natural; for when Pythagoras had found the Master of Arts, Matheseos, he was so overjoyed that he sacrificed one hundred oxen to the gods, and ever since that time oxen are attacked with an hereditary fright whenever a new truth appears,—the human oxen especially.

"Of what use, for instance, are the Roentgen X-rays for diseases of the nerves when there is a generally diseased condition of the blood, which, as you now know, is also the primary cause of lung, liver, stomach and kidney troubles, cancer, scrofula, rheumatism, gout, obesity, diabetes, and the rest?

"In such cases chemistry is necessary in order to ascertain what ingredients are missing in the blood; they cannot be detected microscopically.

"What blunders are continually committed in the treatment of nerve diseases! No one considers the physiological law that **no parts of the nerves can perform their functions lastingly and naturally unless they are continually supplied with blood filled with oxygen**; and for this purpose iron is most necessary.

"Physicians of the old school do prescribe iron plentifully, but in inorganic form; and because it is not organized it is indigestible and is excreted. That is why the treatment of the diseases of the nerves, which are so general and widespread, has been so unsuccessful.

"It is not known that organized ammonium phosphate (Lecithin), which is the mineral foundation of the Neurogen I prescribe, will regenerate the nervecells if consumed in the proper proportions and not taken to excess. It is as little known also that if a person with diseased lungs is placed where he will receive an ample quantity of pure air, that is, oxygen, and given four quarts of milk daily, he will nevertheless perish most wretchedly if his food does not contain iron, lime and sulphur in sufficient quantities.

"These simple physiological laws have been forgotten, and we have been given instead the teachings of the school of bacteriology with its pitiful consequences, which have brought great sorrow to so many homes.

"The statements of many patients who have visited the best physical culture and natural healing establishments, so-called, both in Europe and in this country, serve to show that their success has been one-sided; that is, they have dissuaded from the wrong albumen theory, and their state of health has consequently been improved. But practically they have failed; for complete and final recovery—that is, full and correct nutrition and strengthening of the nerves, has not been accomplished. It is that certain essential constituents have been missing! These vital constituents my organic nutritive cell-food therapy is designed to supply.

"What is lacking in the field of practical science, as authoritatively accepted by the unprogressive faculty of today, is an absence of chemical knowledge, especially on the part of the phy-

sician and the naturalist; and as even the so-called scientific farmer is woefully ignorant on matters of agricultural chemistry, the logical consequence is that in all civilized countries great mistakes have been unconsciously made, detrimental to the health of mankind—in fact, I may say, both to man and beast.

"Where are the most necessary and important mineral substances to be found in nature?

"It is an established fact that our fields, on which our nutritive salts sometimes called vitalines are grown, were originally formed from decayed primitive rocks, and this primitive stone matter is composed of the same mineral substances that are found in normal blood. Therefore, our physical welfare and capacity is dependent upon the condition of our fields. **We must always bear this in mind—the old truism—that,**

'As a man eats, he is,'

"We are thus the products of the fields. Wrongfully fertilized, our fields must produce sickly vegetation, and this will in turn produce a sickly race and breed disease in cattle.

"Primitive rock consists of granite, porphyry, gneiss and basalt, which are still found upon the earth in immense quantities, and in the same condition as thousands of years ago.

"As a matter of fact both Liebig and Hensel, distinctly, evolved proposals to pulverize rock of this kind and use this dust as compost to **assist** the fields in a natural way, and thus return to them their former producing power, which would enable plants, animals and man to regain those substances which are so indispensable to good sanguification and general growth.

"The agricultural experiments that have been performed with this stone dust fully confirm this assumption.

"Did any representative ever present a bill to the Legislature with the object of lessening the difficulties of agriculture by finding a cheaper method of fertilization for our fields? Never! One class forever seeks to enrich itself at the expense of another. One of the most important tasks of today is to point out to the farmer new ways and means of creating new growth. This would be a benefit to us all. **This would be the true path to victory.**

"If these facts have been proven, why are the fields not being

manured with this stone dust? I imagine I can hear you exclaim.

"This question may be answered by another. Why does not the natural or hygienic dieting method find general application in cases of sickness, since its successes are so much greater than those achieved by medical science?

"To this vital question upon which so much of human life and happiness depends, the weak and degrading answer must suffice to the effect that the foundation of public respect for the sciences would be shaken, and many wise theories would have to be robbed of their imaginary virtues before humanity's best birthright of healthy blood,—kind nature's free gift to all,—could be freely secured, when men would be enabled to cure themselves naturally from disease, and with naturally fertilized fields to gather from the bounteous earth in natural nutritive vegetation the just guerdon of their toil.

"A physician to whom I explained, one day, my nutrition theories, listened to me for fifteen minutes and then said, 'Well, and so you want to create healthy blood in this way?' 'Yes, surely,' I answered. 'We have no use for that,' he callously exclaimed, 'there would be no b u s i n e s s in that.'

"Hence, Mankind must degenerate and disease of all kinds ride rampant through the land, rather than upset the firmly rooted fallacies of the past or foil the ghoul-like greed of a certain class of conscienceless practitioners.

"To the former of these two classes I would address the terse Latin satire:

'Homine imperito nunquam quidquam injustius
Qui, nisi quod ipse fecit, nihil rectum putat'
(*Terentius*)

'Who is there so unreasoning as he, that learned drone,
Who reckons nothing perfect save what he himself hath known.'
(*M. B.*)

To the latter I have naught to say—save this:

'May their shadow never increase.'

"You have led me far afield, my children," said the Master, consulting his watch with surprise, "but I will terminate this impromptu dissertation with this assurance to you: **We can cure disease only by removing its cause.** Good night." And so the Master passed upon his way. First warming to his subject, then carried away by it, he had forgotten everything except his art, whilst we too intensely interested, were glad to rest and **think! — — think!! — — — think!!!**

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